

in. We made the commitment that we were going to have at least two officers at every post.

I know there are Senators, such as Senator BENNETT, who are in key positions and who care deeply about this. Senator REID was a Capitol Hill policeman. There are others as well.

We have to get this appropriations bill right. We need to hire more officers. We need to make sure the money is there for overtime so we don't have one officer at each post.

This can't go on and on because if we don't do this, there will come a day when, unfortunately, someone will show up—someone who may be insane, someone who will take a life, or lives. One officer at a post and not two officers at a post is an untenable security situation.

My plea to colleagues is, we need to get this right for the public and for the Capitol Hill police. We made this commitment. I think Democrats and Republicans alike care about this.

I thank my colleagues.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. L. CHAFEE). The Senator from Massachusetts.

VETERANS BENEFITS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I thank my friend, the good Senator from Minnesota, for an excellent presentation and for reminding us about the needs of our veterans, particularly those who are having some service-connected disability. The problems he has talked about that have affected his region are duplicated in my region of the country as well.

I received a call just 2 days ago from a very good friend, a person who worked here in the Senate, about his uncle who is 86 years old and who was at Pearl Harbor. He was one of those wounded at Pearl Harbor, survived, and went on. He was wounded in the Second World War and is now destitute and trying to get into a service home just outside of Boston. The waiting line there is 2½ years.

I remember very well speaking to those who came back from the war. At that time, they all believed they were fortunate to make it back, and they weren't asking very much of this country. We responded in a way in which all of us have been enormously appreciative with the GI bill. Many of these men and women took 4 or 5 years out of their lives to serve their country and risked life and death. We provided the GI bill to them so they could get an education. They got an education and went on to contribute to their country. As the Senator knows, for every \$1 invested in that education program, \$8 was returned to the Treasury.

But there was not a member of the Armed Forces in any of the services who didn't believe in committing this

Nation to taking care of those who served this country, who suffered and were wounded in the line of battle. They believed they should live in peace, respect, and dignity during their golden years. They are not, and it is a national disgrace.

We tried to join with others in this body. And I tell my good friend I will work with him closely, not on those relevant committees, but I think we have been here long enough to know we can make some difference in this area. I look forward to working with him. This is a problem that faces us in New England.

I see my colleague from Rhode Island chairing the Senate this afternoon. I am sure he and his colleague, Senator REID, have these kinds of cases as well. It is a matter of priority. We will join with him at a later time.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I thank my colleague.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK ACT, S. 764

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I recently reviewed a video tape of some of the violence that occurred during the labor dispute between Overnite Trucking and the Teamsters. I am shocked and disturbed by the violent attacks that have been carried out against Overnite drivers simply because they have decided to work and provide for their families.

Under a legal loophole created in federal law, union officials, who organize and coordinate campaigns of violence to "obtain so called legitimate union objectives," are exempt from federal prosecution under the Hobbs Act. An update of a 1983 union violence study, released by the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School Industrial Research Unit entitled: "Union Violence: The Record and the Response of the Courts, Legislatures, and the NLRB," revealed some disturbing news. While the overall number of strikes has been on the decline, union violence has increased. The study also showed the violence is now more likely to be targeted toward individuals.

Mr. President, violence is violence and extortion is extortion regardless of whether or not you are a card carrying member of a union. I am proud to be a cosponsor of S. 764, the Freedom from Union Violence Act. This legislation would plug the loopholes in the Hobbs Act and make all individuals accountable for their actions. I believe that people should be reprimanded for using violence to obstruct the law. We should not give special treatment to union violence cases or union bosses. Senator THURMOND has set out to clarify that union-related violence can be prosecuted. I commend Senator THURMOND for introducing this much-needed legislation.

During the 105th Congress, the Judiciary Committee conducted a hearing

on the Freedom from Union Violence Act. After listening to and reviewing the wrenching testimony of victims of union violence at this hearing, I am now more certain of the need to eliminate these loopholes. For these reasons I respectfully urge my colleague Senator HATCH, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to schedule hearings and a markup of S. 764, the Freedom from Union Violence Act, as soon as possible. I also urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation. It is time to end federally endorsed violence. Conducting hearings on this issue would be a step in the right direction.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, March 27, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,731,795,924,886.02 (Five trillion, seven hundred thirty-one billion, seven hundred ninety-five million, nine hundred twenty-four thousand, eight hundred eighty-six dollars and two cents).

Five years ago, March 27, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,847,680,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred forty-seven billion, six hundred eighty million).

Ten years ago, March 27, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,022,612,000,000 (Three trillion, twenty-two billion, six hundred twelve million).

Fifteen years ago, March 27, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,709,535,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred nine billion, five hundred thirty-five million).

Twenty-five years ago, March 27, 1975, the Federal debt stood at \$507,841,000,000 (Five hundred seven billion, eight hundred forty-one million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,223,954,924,886.02 (Five trillion, two hundred twenty-three billion, nine hundred fifty-four million, nine hundred twenty-four thousand, eight hundred eighty-six dollars and two cents) during the past 25 years.

ARBITRATION BILLS S. 1020 AND S. 121

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I would like to make a brief statement on two arbitration bills that are currently pending in the Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts of the Committee on the Judiciary. These bills are S. 1020 and S. 121, both of which would create exceptions to the Federal Arbitration Act.

In general, arbitration is fair, efficient, and cost-effective means of alternative dispute resolution compared to long and costly court proceedings. The two bills before the subcommittee today raise concerns about the fairness of allowing some parties to opt out of arbitration and the wisdom of exposing certain parties to the cost and uncertainty of trial proceedings.